A Brief
HISTORY
OF
MOSCOVIA:
AND
Of other leſs-known Countries lying eaſtward of *Ruſſia* as far as *Cathay*.

Gather'd from the Writings of ſeveral Eye-witneſſes.

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The Authour's

PREFACE.

THE ſtudy of Geography is both profitable and delightfull; but the Writers thereof, though ſome of them exact enough in ſetting down Longitudes and Latitudes, yet in thoſe other relations of Manners, Religion, Government and ſuch like, accounted Geographical, have for the moſt part miſs'd their proportions.

Some too brief and deficient ſatisfy not; others too voluminous and impertinent cloy and weary out the Reader; while they tell long Stories of abſurd Superſtitions, Ceremonies, quaint Habits, and other petty Circumſtances little to the purpoſe. Whereby that which is uſefull, and onely worth obſervation, in ſuch a wood of words, is either overſlip't, or ſoon forgotten: which perhaps brought into the mind of ſome men, more learned and judicious, who had not the leiſure or purpoſe to write an entire Geography, yet at leaſt to eſſay ſomething in the deſcription

tion of one or two Countreys, which might be as a Pattern or Example, to render others more cautious hereafter, who intended the whole work. And this perhaps induc'd Paulus Jovius *to deſcribe onely* Muſcovy *and* Britain. *Some ſuch thoughts, many years ſince, led me at a vacant time to attempt the like argument; and I began with* Muſcovy, *as being the moſt northern Region of* Europe *reputed civil; and the more northern Parts thereof, firſt diſcovered by* Engliſh *Voiages. Wherein I ſaw I had by much the advantage of* Jovius. *What was ſcatter'd in many Volumes,*

lumes, and obſerv'd at ſeveral times by Eye-witneſſes, with no curſory pains I laid together, to ſave the Reader a far longer travaile of wandring through ſo many deſert Authours; who yet with ſome delight drew me after them, from the eaſtern Bounds of Ruſſia, *to the Walls of* Cathay, *in ſeveral late Journeys made thither overland by* Ruſſians, *who deſcribe the Countreys in their way far otherwiſe than our common Geographers. From proceeding further other occaſions diverted me. This Eſſay, ſuch as it is, was thought by ſome, who knew of it, not*

amiſs

amiss to be publiſhed; that ſo many things remarkable, diſpers'd before, now brought under one view, might not hazard to be otherwiſe loſt, nor the labour loſt of collecting them.

J. M.

ADVER-

ADVERTISEMENT.

This Book was writ by the Authour's own hand, before he loſt his ſight. And ſometime before his death diſpos'd of it to be printed. But it being ſmall, the Bookſeller hop'd to have procured ſome other ſuitable Piece of the ſame Authour's to have joyn'd with it, or elſe it had been publiſh'd 'ere now.

MOS-

MOSCOVIA:

OR,

Relations of *Moſcovia*,

As far as hath been diſcover'd by

Engliſh *VOYAGES*;

Gather'd from the Writings of ſeveral Eye-witneſſes: And of other leſs-known Countries lying Eaſtward of *Ruſſia* as far as *Cathay*, lately diſcovered at ſeveral times by *Ruſſians*.

CHAP. I.

A brief Deſcription.

THE Empire of *Moſcovia*, or as others call it, *Ruſſia*, is bounded on the North with *Lapland* and the Ocean; South-

Southward by the *Crim Tartar*; on the Weſt by *Lituania*, *Livonia* and *Poland*; on the Eaſt by the River *Ob*, or *Oby*, and the *Nagayan Tartars* on the *Volga*, as far as *Aſtracan*.

The North and Eaſt, *Hack.* 251.

The north parts of this Country are ſo barren, that the Inhabitants fetch their Corn a 1000 miles, and ſo cold in Winter that the very Sap of their Wood-fewel burning on the fire, freezes at the Brands end where it drops. The Mariners which were left a ſhipboard in the firſt Engliſh Voyage thither, in going up onely from their Cabins to the Hatches, had their breath ſo congeal'd by the cold, that they fell down as it were ſtiff'd. The Bay of Saint *Nicholas*, where they firſt put in, lyeth in 64 degrees; call'd ſo from the Abby there built of Wood; wherein are 20 Monks; unlearned, as then they found them, and great Drunkards: their

Hack. vo. 1. 248.

Saint *Nicholas*, *Hack.* 376.

their Church is fair, full of Images, and Tapers. There are beſides but 6 Houſes, whereof one built by the Engliſh. In the Bay over againſt the Abby is *Roſe Iſland*, full of damask and red Roſes, Violets, and wild Roſemary; the Iſle is in circuit 7 or 8 miles: about the midſt of *May* the ſnow there is clear'd, having two months been melting; then the ground in 14 daies is dry, and Graſs knee-deep within a month: after *September* Froſt returns, and Snow a yard high: it hath a Houſe built by the Engliſh near to a freſh fair Spring. North-eaſt of the Abby on the other ſide of *Duina* is the Caſtle of *Archangel*; where the Engliſh have another Houſe. The River *Duina* beginning about 700 miles within the Country, having firſt receiv'd *Pinega* falls here into the Sea, very large and ſwift, but ſhallow. It runneth pleaſantly

Roſe Iſland, Hack. 365.

Archangel.

Duina.

Pinega.

between Hills on either ſide; beſet like a Wilderneſs with high Firre, and other Trees: their Boats of Timber without any Iron in them, are either to ſail, or to be drawn up with Ropes againſt the ſtream.

Lampas, 284.

North-eaſt beyond *Archangel* ſtandeth *Lampas*, where twice a year is kept a great Fair of *Ruſſes*, *Tartars* and *Samoeds*: and to the Land-ward *Mezen*, and *Slobotca* two Towns of traffick between the River *Pechora*, or *Petzora*, and *Duina*; To Seaward lies the Cape of *Candinos*, and the Iſland of *Colgoieve* about 30 leagues from the Bar of *Pechora* in 69 degrees.

Candinos, *Colgoieve*, *Pur.* par. 3. 533.

The River *Pechora* or *Petzora* holding his courſe through *Siberia*, how far, the *Ruſſians* thereabouts know not, runneth into the Sea at 72. mouths, full of Ice: abounding with Swans, Ducks, Geeſe and Partridge, which

which they take in *July*, ſell the Feathers, and ſalt the Bodies for Winter Proviſion. On this River ſpreading to a Lake ſtands the Town of *Puſtozera* in 68 degrees, having ſome 80, or 100 Houſes, where certain Merchants of *Hull* winter'd in the year 1611. The Town *Pechora* ſmall and poor hath 3 Churches. They traded there up the River 4 daies journey to *Ouſtzilma* a ſmall Town of 60 Houſes. The *Ruſſians* that have travail'd, ſay that this River ſprings out of the Mountains of *Jougoria* and runs through *Permia*. Not far from the Mouth thereof are the Straits of *Vaigats*, of which hereafter: more eaſtward is the Point of *Naramzy*, and next to that, the River *Ob*. Beyond which, the *Muſcovites* have extended lately their dominion. Touching the *Riphæan* Mountains whence *Tanais* was anciently thought to ſpring, our men

Puſtozera, ibid. *Purc.*

Purc. 549.

545, 551.

Riphæan Mountains.

could hear nothing; but rather that the whole Country is Champain, and in the northmoſt part huge and deſert Woods of Firre, abounding with Black Wolves, Bears, Buffs, and another Beaſt call'd Roſſomakka, whoſe Female bringeth forth by paſſing through ſome narrow place, as between two Stakes; and ſo preſſeth her Womb to a disburthening. Travailing ſouthward they found the Country more pleaſant, fair and better inhabited, Corn, Paſture, Meadows and huge Woods. *Arkania* (if it be not the ſame with *Archangel*) is a place of Engliſh trade, from whence a days journey diſtant, but from Saint *Nicholas* a 100 verſts, *Colmogro* ſtands on the *Duina:* a great Town not wall'd, but ſcatter'd. The Engliſh have here Lands of their own, given them by the Emperour, and fair Houſes; not far beyond, *Pinega* running between

From Saint *Nicholas* to *Moſco.*

Arkania, 546, 542.

Colmogro, *Hack.* 376.

tween Rocks of Alabaſter and great Woods, meets with *Duina*. From *Colmogro* to *Uſtiug* are 500 verſts or little miles, an ancient City upon the Confluence of *Juga*, and *Sucana* into *Duina* which there firſt receives his name. Thence continuing by water to *Wologda*; a great City ſo nam'd of the River which paſſes through the midſt; it hath a Caſtle wall'd about with Brick and Stone, and many wooden Churches, two for every Pariſh, the one in Winter to be heated, the other us'd in Summer; this is a Town of much Traffick a 1000 miles from Saint *Nicholas*. All this way by water no lodging is to be had but under open Sky by the River ſide, and other proviſion onely what they bring with them. From *Wologda* by *Sled* they go to *Teraſlave* on the *Volga*, whoſe breadth is there at leaſt a mile over; and thence runs 2700 verſts to the *Caſpian*

Uſtiug.

Hack. 312.

Wologda.

Teraſlave.

Hack. 377. ſpian Sea, having his head Spring out of *Bealozera*, which is a Lake,
248. amidſt whereof is built a ſtrong Tower wherein the Kings of *Moſcovy* reſerve their Treaſure in time of War. From this Town to *Roſtove*, then to *Pereſlave* a great Town ſituate on a fair Lake; thence to *Moſco*.

Between *Teraſlave* and *Moſco* which is 200 miles, the Country is ſo fertile, ſo populous and full of Villages, that in a forenoon 7 or
251. 800 *Sleds* are uſually ſeen coming with Salt Fiſh, or laden back
335. with Corn.

Moſco. *Moſco* the chief City, lying in 55 degrees, diſtant from Saint *Nicholas* 1500 miles, is reputed to be greater than *London* with
313. the Suburbs, but rudely built, their Houſes and Churches moſt of Timber, few of Stone, their Streets unpav'd; it hath a fair Caſtle four-ſquare, upon a Hill, two miles about, with Brick Walls

Walls very high, and ſome ſay 18 foot thick, 16 Gates, and as many Bulwarks; in the Caſtle are kept the chief Markets, and in Winter on the River being then firm Ice. This River *Moſcua* on the ſouth-weſt ſide encloſes the Caſtle, wherein are nine fair Churches with round gilded Towers, and the Emperour's Palace; which neither within, nor without is equal for ſtate to the King's Houſes in *England* but rather like our Buildings of old faſhion with ſmall Windows, ſome of Glaſs, ſome with Latices, or Iron Bars.

They who travail from *Moſco* to the *Caſpian*, go by Water down the *Moſcua* to the River *Occa*; then by certain Caſtles to *Rezan*, a famous City now ruinate; the 10*th* day to *Nyſnovogrod* where *Occa* falls into *Volga*, which the *Tartars* call *Edel*. From thence the 11*th* day to *Cazan* South-eaſt. *Hack.* 325.

zan a *Tartan* City of great wealth heretofore, now under the *Ruſſian*; wall'd at firſt with Timber and Earth, but ſince by the Emperour *Vaſiliwich* with free Stone. From *Cazan* to the River *Cama* falling into *Volga* from the Province of *Permia*, the People dwelling on the left ſide are *Gentiles*, and live in Woods without
334. Houſes: beyond them to *Aſtracan*, *Tartars* of *Mangat*, and *Nagay*; on the right ſide thoſe of *Crimme*. From *Moſco* to *Aſtracan* is about 600 leagues. The Town is ſituate in an Iſland on a Hill-ſide wall'd with Earth, but the Caſtle with Earth and Timber; the Houſes except that of the Governour's, and ſome few others, poor and ſimple; the Ground utterly barren, and without Wood: they live there on Fiſh, and Sturgeon eſpecially; which hanging up to dry in the Streets and Houſes brings whole ſwarms

ſwarms of Flies, and infection to the Aire, and oft great Peſtilence. This Iſland in length 12 leagues, 3 in breadth is the *Ruſſian* limit toward the *Caſpian*, which he keeps with a ſtrong Garriſon; being 20 leagues from that Sea into which *Volga* falls at 70 mouths. From Saint *Nicholas*, or from *Moſco* to the *Caſpian* they paſs in 46 daies and nights, moſt part by Water.

Weſt-ward from Saint *Nicholas* 1200 miles, is the City *Novogrod* 58 degrees, the greateſt Mart-town of all this Dominion, and in bigneſs not inferior to *Moſco*. The way thither is through the weſtern bottom of Saint *Nicholas* Bay, and ſo along the Shoar full of dangerous Rocks to the Monaſtery *Solofky*, wherein are at leaſt 200 Monks; the People thereabout in a manner Savages, yet Tenants to thoſe Monks. Thence to the dange-

weſt. *Novogrod.* 365.

dangerous River *Owiga*, wherein are Waterfalls as ſteep as from a Mountain, and by the violence of their deſcent kept from freezing; ſo that the Boats are to be carried there a mile over land: which the Tenants of that Abby did by command, and were guides to the Merchants without taking any reward. Thence to the Town *Povenſa* ſtanding within a mile of the famous Lake *Onega* 320 miles long; and in ſome places 70, at narroweſt 25 broad, and of great depth. Thence by ſome Monaſteries to the River *Swire*; then into the Lake *Ladiſcay* much longer than *Onega*: after which into the River *Volhusky* which through the midſt of *Novogrod* runs into this Lake, and this Lake into the *Baltick* ſound by *Narv* and *Revel*. Their other Cities toward the weſtern bound are *Pleſco*, *Smolensko* or *Vobſco*.

The

The Emperour exerciſeth abſolute power: if any man die without male Iſſue, his Land returns to the Emperour. Any rich man who through age, or other impotence is unable to ſerve the Publick, being inform'd of, is turn'd out of his Eſtate, and forc'd with his Family to live on a ſmall Penſion, while ſome other more deſerving, is by the Duke's authority put into poſſeſſion. The manner of informing the Duke is thus. Your Grace, ſaith one, hath ſuch a Subject, abounding with Riches, but for ſervice of the State unmeet, and you have others poor and in want, but well able to doe their Country good ſervice. Immediately the Duke ſends forth to enquire, and calling the Rich man before him, Friend, ſaith he, you have too much Living, and are unſerviceable to your Prince; leſs will ſerve you, and the reſt maintain others who

Govern. *Hac.* 240.

who deſerve more. The man thus call'd to impart his Wealth, repines not, but humbly anſwers, that all he hath is God's, and the Duke's: as if he made reſtitution of what more juſtly was anothers, than parted with his own. Every Gentleman hath rule and juſtice over his own Tenants: if the Tenants of two Gentlemen agree not, they ſeek to compoſe it, if they cannot, each brings his Tenant before the high Judge of that Country. They have no Lawyers, but every man pleads his own Cauſe, or elſe by Bill or Anſwer in writing delivers it with his own hands to the Duke: yet Juſtice by corruption of inferiour Officers is much perverted. Where other proof is wanting, they may try the matter by perſonal combat, or by champion. If a Debtor be poor, he becomes bondman to the Duke, who lets out his labour till it pay the dept;

till

till then he remains in bondage: another tryal they have by lots. *Hac.* 309.

The Revenues of the Emperour are what he liſt, and what his Subjects are able; and he omits not the courſeſt means to raiſe them: for in every good Town there is a drunken Tavern, call'd a *Curſemay*, which the Emperour either lets out to farm, or beſtowes on ſome Duke, or Gentleman in reward of his Service; who for that time is Lord of the whole Town, robbing and ſpoiling at his pleaſure; till being well enricht, he is ſent at his own charge to the Wars, and there ſqueez'd of his ill-got wealth; by which means the waging of war is to the Emperour little or nothing chargeable. Revenues. *Hac.* 314.

The *Ruſſian* armeth not leſs in time of war than 300 thouſand men; half of whom he takes with him into the Field, the reſt beſtows in Garriſons on the Borders. Forces. *Hac.* 239. 250.

ders. He preſſeth no Husbandman or Merchant, but the Youth of the Realm. He uſeth no Foot, but ſuch as are Pioners, or Gunners, of both which ſort 30 thouſand. The reſt being Horſemen, are all Archers, and ride with a ſhort Stirrup after the *Turkiſh*. Their Armour is a Coat of Plate, and a Skull on their Heads. Some of their Coats are cover'd with Velvet, or cloth of Gold; for they deſire to be gorgeous in Arms, but the Duke himſelf above meaſure: his Pavilion cover'd with cloth of Gold, or Silver, ſet with pretious Stones. They uſe little Drums at the Saddle bow inſtead of Spurs; for at ſound thereof the Horſes run more ſwiftly.

Hac. 314. 250. They fight without order; nor willingly give battail but by ſtealth or ambuſh; of cold and hard Diet marvelouſly patient; for when the Ground is cover'd with Snow froz'n a yard thick, the

the common Souldier will lie in the Field two months together without Tent, or covering over head; onely hangs up his Mantle againſt that part from whence the Weather drives, and kindling a little fire, lies him down before it, with his Back under the Wind: his Drink, the cold Stream mingl'd with Oat-meal, and the ſame all his Food: his Horſe fed with Green Wood and Bark, ſtands all this while in the open Field, yet does his ſervice. The Emperour gives no pay at all, but to Strangers; yet repaies good deſerts in war with certain Lands during life; and they who oftenеſt are ſent to the wars, think themſelves moſt favour'd, though ſerving without Wages. On the 12*th* of *December* yearly the Emperour rides into the Field which is without the City, with all his Nobility on Jennets and Turky Horſes in great ſtate: before him *Hac.* 316.

5000 Harquebuſiers, who ſhoot at a bank of Ice till they beat it down, the Ordnance, which they have very fair of all ſorts, they plant againſt two wooden Houſes fill'd with earth at leaſt 30 foot thick, and beginning with the ſmalleſt, ſhoot them all off thrice over, having beat thoſe two Houſes flat. Above the reſt 6 great Cannon they have, whoſe Bullet is a yard high, ſo that a man may ſee it flying; then out of Morter-pieces they ſhoot wild-fire into the Aire. Thus the Emperour having ſeen what his Gunners can doe, returns home in the ſame order.

Religion. *Hac.* 253. They follow the *Greek* Church, but with exceſs of Superſtitions; their Service is in the *Ruſſian* Tongue. They hold the Ten Commandments not to concern them, ſaying that God gave them under the Law, which *Chriſt* by his death on the Croſs hath abrogated:

gated: the Euchariſt they receive in both kinds; they obſerve 4 Lents, have Service in their Churches daily, from two hours before dawn to Evening; 242, 321. yet for Whordom, Drunkenneſs and Extortion none worſe than the Clergy.

They have many great and rich Monaſteries, where they 320. keep great hoſpitality. That of *Trojetes* hath in it 700 Friers, and is wall'd about with Brick very ſtrongly, having many Pieces of Braſs Ordnance on the Walls; moſt of the Lands, Towns and Villages within 40 miles belong to thoſe Monks, who are alſo as great Merchants as any in the Land. During Eaſter Holy-daies when two Friends meet they take each other by the hand; one of them ſaying, the Lord is riſen; the other anſwering, it is ſo of a 318. truth; and then they kiſs, whe-

ther Men or Women. The Emperour eſteemeth the Metropolitan next to God, after our Lady, and Saint *Nicholas*, as being his ſpiritual Officer, himſelf but his temporal. But the *Muſcovites* that border on *Tartaria* are yet *Pagans*.

320, 254.

Marriages. *Hac.* 322.

When there is love between two, the Man among other trifling Gifts, ſends to the Woman a Whip, to ſignify, if ſhe offend, what ſhe muſt expect; and it is a Rule among them, that if the Wife be not beaten once a week, ſhe thinks her ſelf not belov'd, and is the worſe; yet are they very obedient, and ſtir not forth, but at ſome Seaſons. Upon utter diſlike, the Husband divorces; which Liberty no doubt they receiv'd firſt with their Religion from the *Greek* Church, and the Imperial Laws.

314.

Burial. 242, 254, 323.

Their Dead they bury with new Shooes on their Feet, as to a long

a long Journey; and put Letters teſtimonial in their Hands to Saint *Nicholas*, or Saint *Peter*, that this was a *Ruſſe* of *Ruſſes* and dy'd in the true Faith; which, as they believe, Saint *Peter* having read, forthwith admits him into Heaven.

They have no Learning, nor will ſuffer to be among them; their greateſt friendſhip is in drinking; they are great Talkers, Lyars, Flatterers and Diſſemblers. They delight in groſs Meats and noyſom Fiſh; their Drink is better, being ſundry ſorts of Meath; the beſt made with Juice of a ſweet and crimſon Berry call'd *Maliena*, growing alſo in *France*; other ſorts with Black-cherry, or divers other Berries: another Drink they uſe in the Spring drawn from the Birch-tree Root, whoſe Sap after *June* dries up. But there is no People that live ſo miſerably

Manners. 241, 314.

323.

as the Poor of *Ruſſia*; if they have Straw and Water they make ſhift to live; for Straw dry'd and ſtampt in Winter time is their Bread; in Summer Graſs and Roots; at all times Bark of Trees is good Meat with them; yet many of them die in the Street for hunger, none relieving, or regarding them.

Habit. 239. When they are ſent into Foreign Countries, or that Strangers come thither, they are very ſumptuous in apparel, elſe the Duke himſelf goes but meanly.

Travailing. 314. In Winter they travail onely upon Sleds, the Wayes being hard, and ſmooth with Snow, the Rivers all froz'n: one Horſe with a Sled will draw a man 400 miles in 3 daies; in Summer the way is deep, and travailing ill. The *Ruſſe* of better ſort goes not out in Winter, but on his Sled; in Summer on his Horſe: in his Sled he ſits on a Car-

Carpet, or a white Bears Skin; the Sled drawn with a Horſe well deckt, with many Fox or Wolve Tayles about his Neck, guided by a Boy on his Back, other Servants riding on the tayle of the Sled.

The *Ruſſian* Sea breeds a certain Beaſt which they call a Morſe; who ſeeks his Food on the Rocks, climing up with help of his Teeth; whereof they make as great account, as we of the Elephant's Tooth. Beaſts. 252.

CHAP. II.

Of Samoedia, Siberia, *and other Countries north-east subject to the* Muscovites.

NOrth-east of *Russia* lieth *Samoedia* by the River *Ob*. This Country was first discover'd by *Oneke* a *Russian*; who first trading privately among them in rich Furrs got great Wealth, and the knowledge of their Country; then reveal'd his discovery to *Boris* Protectour to *Pheodor*, shewing how beneficial that Country gain'd, would be to the Empire. Who sending Ambassadours among them gallantly attir'd, by fair means won their subjection to the Empire; every Head paying yearly two Skins of richest Sables. Those Messengers travailing also 200 leagues be-

beyond *Ob* eaſt-ward, made report of pleaſant Countries, abounding with Woods and Fountains, and People riding on Elks and Loſhes, others drawn on Sleds by Rain-deer, others by Dogs as ſwift as Deer. The *Somoeds* that came along with thoſe Meſſengers returning to *Moſco* admir'd the ſtatelineſs of that City, and were as much admir'd for excellent Shooters, hitting every time the breadth of a penny, as far diſtant as hardly could be diſcern'd.

The River *Ob* is reported by the *Ruſſes* to be in breadth the ſayling of a Summer's day: but full of Iſlands and Shoals, having neither Woods, nor, till of late, Inhabitants. Out of *Ob* they turn into the River *Tawze*. The *Ruſſians* have here, ſince the *Samoeds* yielded them ſubjection, two Governours with 3 or 400 Gunners; have built Villages and

Purch. part. 3. 543, 540. *Molgomſay.*

and some small Castles; all which Place they call *Mougozey*, or *Molgomzay*. Further up-land
524. they have also built other Cities of Wood, consisting chiefly of *Poles*, *Tartars* and *Russes*, fugitive or condemned men; as *Vergateria*, *Siber*, whence the whole
526. Country is nam'd, *Tinna*, thence *Tobolsca* on this side *Ob*, on the Rivers *Irtis*, and *Tobol*, chief Seat of the *Russian* Governour; above that, *Zergolta* in an Island of *Ob*, where they have a Custom-house, beyond that on the other side *Ob*, *Narim*, and *Tooi-*
526, 527. *na* now a great City. Certain Churches also are erected in those Parts; but no man forc'd to Religion; beyond *Narim* eastward on the River *Telta* is built the Castle of *Comgoscoi*, and all this Plantation began since the year 1590. with many other Towns like these. And these are the Countries from whence come

come all the Sables and rich Furrs.

The *Samoeds* have no Towns, or certain place of abode, but up and down where they find Moſs for their Deer; they live in companies peaceably, and are govern'd by ſome of the Ancienteſt amongſt them, but are Idolaters. They ſhoot wondrous cunningly; their Arrow heads are ſharpned Stones, or Fiſhbones, which latter ſerve them alſo for Needles, their Thread being the Sinews of certain ſmall Beaſts, wherewith they ſowe the Furrs which cloath them; the furry ſide in Summer outward, in Winter inward. They have many Wives, and their Daughters they ſell to him who bids moſt; which, if they be not lik't, are turn'd back to their Friends, the Husband allowing onely to the Father what the marriage Feaſt ſtood him in. Manners of the *Samoeds*. 522, 555.

Wives are brought to bed there by their Husbands, and the next day go about as before. They till not the Ground; but live on the Fleſh of thoſe Wild Beaſts which they hunt. They are the onely Guides to ſuch as travaile
548. *Jougoria, Siberia,* or any of thoſe north-eaſt parts in Winter; being drawn on Sleds with Bucks, riding poſt day and night, if it be Moon-light; and lodge on the Snow under Tents of Deer Skins in whatever place they find enough of white Moſs to feed their Sled Staggs, turning them looſe to dig it up themſelves out of the deep Snow: another *Samoede* ſtepping to the next Wood, brings in ſtore of Firing; round about which they lodge within their Tents, leaving the top open to vent Smoak; in which manner they are as warm as the Stoves in *Ruſſia.* They carry Proviſion of Meat with them, and

and partake beſides of what Fowle or Veniſon the *Samoede* kills with ſhooting by the way; their Drink is melted Snow. Two Deer being yoak'd to a Sled riding poſt will draw 200 miles in 24 hours without reſting, and laden with their Stuff will draw it 30 miles in 12.

CHAP. III.

Of Tingoeſia, *and the Countries adjoyning eaſtward, as far as* Cathay.

BEyond *Narim* and *Comgoſcoi* the Souldiers of thoſe Garriſons travailing by appointment of the *Ruſſian* Governour in the year 1605. found many goodly Countries not inhabited; many vaſt Deſerts, and Rivers, till at the end of ten weeks they ſpy'd certain

Pur. par. 3. 527.

certain Cottages, and Herds, or companies of People, which came to them with reverent behaviour, and signify'd to the *Samoeds* and *Tartars*, which were Guides to the *Russian* Souldiers, that they were call'd *Tingoesi*; that their dwelling was on the
Jenissey. great River *Jenissey*. This River is said to be far bigger than
527. *Ob*; distant from the Mouth thereof 4 daies and nights sayling; and
551. likewise falls into the Sea of *Naramzie*; it hath high
545. Mountains on the East, some of which cast out Fire, to the West a plain and fertil Country, which
527. in the Spring time it overflowes about 70 leagues; all that time the Inhabitants keep them in the
Manners. Mountains, and then return with their Cattel to the Plain. The *Tingoesi* are a very gentle Nation, they have great swoln Throats
Ibid. like those in *Italy* that live under the *Alpes*; at perswasion of the

Samoeds

Samoeds they forthwith ſubmitted to the *Ruſſian* Government; and at their requeſt travailing the next year to diſcover ſtill eaſtward, they came at length to a River, which the Savages of that place call'd *Piſida*, ſomewhat leſs 528.
than *Jeniſſey*; beyond which hearing ofttimes the towling of Brazen Bells, and ſometimes the noiſe of Men and Horſes, they durſt not paſs over; they ſaw there certain Sayles afar off, ſquare, and therefore ſuppos'd to be like *Indian* or *China* Sayles, and the rather for that they report that great Guns have been heard ſhot off from thoſe Veſſels. In *April*, and *May* they were much delighted with the fair proſpect of that Country, repleniſh't with many rare Trees, Plants and Flowers, Beaſts and Fowle. Some think here to be the Borders of *Tangut* in the north 543.
of *Cathay*. Some of thoſe *Samoeds*

moeds about the Year 1610. tra-
546. vail'd ſo far till they came in view of a White City, and heard a great din of Bells, and report there came to them Men all arm'd in Iron from head to foot. And in the Year 1611. divers out of *Cathay*, and others from *Alteen Czar* who ſtiles himſelf the golden King, came and traded at *Zergolta*, or *Surgoot* on the River *Ob*, bringing with them Plates of Silver. Whereupon *Michael Pheodorowick* the *Ruſſian* Emperour in the Year 1619. ſent certain of his People from *Tooma* to *Alteen*, and *Cathay*, who return'd with Ambaſſadours from thoſe Princes.
797. Theſe relate, that from *Tooma* in ten daies and a half, three daies whereof over a Lake, where Rubies and Saphirs grow, they came to the *Alteen* King, or King of *Alty*; through his Land in five weeks they paſs'd into the Country of *Sheromugaly* or *Mugalla*, where

where reigned a Queen call'd *Manchika*; whence in four daies they came to the Borders of *Cathay*, fenc't with a ſtone Wall, 15 fathom high; along the ſide of which, having on the other hand many pretty Towns belonging to Queen *Manchika*, they travail'd ten daies without ſeeing any on the Wall till they came to the Gate. Where they ſaw very great Ordnance lying, and 3000 men in watch. They traffick with other Nations at the Gate, and very few at once are ſuffered to enter. They were travailing from *Tooma* to this Gate 12 weeks; and from thence to the great City of *Cathay* ten daies. Where being conducted to the Houſe of Ambaſſadours, within a few daies there came a Secretary from King *Tambur* with 200 Men well apparell'd, and riding on Aſſes, to feaſt them with divers ſorts of Wine, and to de-

mand their Meſſage; but having brought no Preſents with them, they could not be admitted to his ſight; onely with his Letter to the Emperour they return'd as is aforeſaid, to *Tobolſca*. They report that the Land of *Mugalla* reaches from *Boghar* to the north
799. Sea, and hath many Caſtles built of Stone four-ſquare, with Towers at the Corners cover'd with glazed Tiles; and on the Gates Alarum-Bells or Watch-Bells twenty pound weight of Metal; their Houſes built alſo of Stone, the Seelings cunningly painted with Flowers of all Colours. The People are Idolaters; the Country exceeding fruitfull. They have Aſſes and Mules, but no Horſes. The People of *Cathay* ſay that this great Wall ſtretches from *Boghar* to the north Sea four months journey with continual Towers a flight-ſhot diſtant from each other, and Beacons on every Tower;

Tower; and that this Wall is the bound between *Mugalla* and *Cathay*. In which are but five Gates; thoſe narrow, and ſo low, that a Horſe-man ſitting upright cannot ride in. Next to the Wall is the City *Shirokalga*; it hath a Caſtle well furniſh't with ſhort Ordnance, and ſmall Shot, which they who keep watch on the Gates, Towers and Walls, duly at Sun ſet and riſing diſcharge thrice over. The City abounds with rich Merchandize, Velvets, Damasks, Cloth of Gold and Tiſſue, with many ſorts of Sugars. Like to this is the City *Tara*, their Markets ſmell odoriferouſly with Spices, and *Tayth* more rich than that. *Shirooan* yet more magnificent, half a day's journey through, and exceeding populous. From hence to *Cathaia* the imperial City is two daies journey, built of White-ſtone

four-ſquare, in circuit four daies going, corner'd with four White Towers, very high and great, and others very fair along the Wall, white intermingl'd with blew, and Loop-holes furniſht with Ordnance. In midſt of this White City ſtands a Caſtle built of Magnet, where the King dwels, in a ſumptuous Palace, the top whereof is overlaid with Gold. The City ſtands on even ground encompaſs'd with the River *Touga*, 7 daies journey from the Sea. The People are very fair, but not warlike, delighting moſt in rich Traffick. Theſe Relations are referr'd hither, becauſe we have them from *Ruſſians*; who report alſo, that there
806. is a Sea beyond *Ob* ſo warm that all kind of Sea-Fowl live thereabout as well in Winter as in Summer. Thus much briefly of the Sea and Lands between *Ruſſia*, and *Cathay*.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

The Succeſſion of Moſcovia *Dukes and Emperours taken out of their Chronicles by a* Polack *with ſome later Additions.*

Hac. vol. 1. 221.

THE great Dukes of *Muſcovy* derive their Pedegree, though without ground, from *Auguſtus Cæſar:* whom they fable to have ſent certain of his Kindred to be Governours over many remote Provinces; and among them, *Pruſſus* over *Pruſſia*; him to have had his Seat on the eaſtern *Baltick* Shoar by the River *Wixel*; of whom *Rurek*, *Sinaus*, and *Truuor* deſcended by the Fourth Generation, were by the *Ruſſians* living then without Civil Government ſent for in the Year 573. to bear rule over them; at the perſwaſion of *Go-* 573.

ſtomiſlius chief Citizen of *Novogrod*. They therefore taking with them *Olechus* their Kinſman divided thoſe Countries among themſelves, and each in his Province taught them Civil Government.

Ivorſon of *Rurek*, the reſt dying without Iſſue, became Succeſſour to them all; being left in nonage under the protection of *Olechus*. He took to wife *Olha* Daughter to a Citizen of *Pleſco*; of whom he begat *Stoſlaus*; but after that, being ſlain by his Enemies, *Olha* his Wife went to *Conſtantinople*, and was there baptiz'd *Helena*.

Stoſlaus fought many Battails with his Enemies; but was at length by them ſlain, who made a Cup of his Scull engrav'n with this Sentence in Gold; Seeking after other Mens he loſt his own His Sons were *Teropolchus*, *Ologa* and *Volodimir*.

Volo-

Volodimir having ſlain the other two, made himſelf ſole Lord of *Ruſſia*; yet after that fact enclining to Chriſtian Religion, had to wife *Anna* Siſter of *Baſilius* and *Conſtantine Greek* Emperours; and with all his People in the Year 988. was baptiz'd, and call'd *Baſilius*. Howbeit *Zonaras* reporteth that before that time *Baſilius* the *Greek* Emperour ſent a Biſhop to them; at whoſe preaching they not being mov'd, but requiring a Miracle, he, after devout Prayers, taking the Book of Goſpel into his hands, threw it before them all into the Fire: which remaining there unconſum'd, they were converted. 988.

Volodimir had eleven Sons among whom he divided his Kingdom; *Boriſtus* and *Glebus* for their holy Life regiſter'd Saints; and their Feaſt kept every year in *November* with great

ſolemnity. The reſt through contention to have the ſole Government, ruin'd each other; leaving onely *Jaroſlaus* inheritour of all.

Volodimir Son of *Jaroſlaus* kept his Reſidence in the ancient City *Kiow* upon the River *Boriſtenes*. And after many conflicts with the Sons of his Uncles; and having ſubdu'd all was call'd *Monomachus*. He made war with *Conſtantine* the *Greek* Emperour, waſted *Thracia*, and returning home with great ſpoils to prepare new war, was appeas'd by *Conſtantine*, who ſent *Neophytus* Biſhop of *Epheſus*, and *Euſtathius* Abbot of *Jeruſalem*, to preſent him with part of our Saviour's Croſs, and other rich Gifts, and to ſalute him by the name of *Czar*, or *Cæſar*: with whom he thenceforth enter'd into league and amity.

After

After him in order of deſcent *Vuſzevolodus*, *George*, *Demetrius*.

Then *George*, his Son, who in the Year 1237. was ſlain in battail by the *Tartar* Prince *Bathy*, who ſubdu'd *Muſcovia* and made it tributary. From that time the *Tartarians* made ſuch Dukes of *Ruſſia*, as they thought would be moſt pliable to their ends; of whom they requir'd, as oft as Ambaſſadours came to him out of *Tartary*, to go out and meet them; and in his own Court to ſtand bare-headed, while they ſate and deliver'd their Meſſage. At which time the *Tartars* waſted alſo *Polonia*, *Sileſia*, and *Hungaria*, till Pope *Innocent* the Fourth obtain'd peace of them for 5 years. This *Bathy*, ſay the *Ruſſians*, was the Father of *Tamerlan*, whom they call *Temirkutla*. 1237.

Then

Then ſucceeded *Jaroſlaus* the Brother of *George*, then *Alexander* his Son.

Daniel the Son of *Alexander* was he who firſt made the City of *Moſco* his Royal Seat, builded the Caſtle, and took on him the Title of great Duke.

John the Son of *Daniel* was ſirnamed *Kaleta*, that word ſignifying a Scrip, out of which, continually carried about with him, he was wont to deal his Almes.

His Son *Simeon* dying without Iſſue left the Kingdom to *John* his next Brother; and he to his Son *Demetrius*, who left two Sons, *Baſilius* and *George*.

Baſilius reigning had a Son of his own name, but doubting left not of his own Body, through the ſuſpicion he had of his Wife's Chaſtity, him he diſinherits, and gives the Dukedom to his Brother *George*.

George

George putting his Nephew *Baſilius* in priſon, reigns; yet at his death, either through remorſe, or other cauſe ſurrenders him the Dukedom.

Baſilius unexpectedly thus attaining his ſuppoſed right, enjoy'd it not long in quiet; for *Andrew* and *Demetrius* the two Sons of *George* counting it injury not to ſucceed their Father, made war upon him, and ſurprizing him on a ſuddain, put out his Eyes. Notwithſtanding which, the *Boiarens*, or Nobles kept their allegiance to the Duke though blind, whom therefore they call'd *Cziemnox*.

John Vaſiliwich his Son was the firſt who brought the *Ruſſian* Name out of obſcurity into renown. To ſecure his own Eſtate he put to death as many of his Kindred as were likely to pretend; and ſtil'd himſelf great Duke of *Wolodimiria, Muſcovia, Nove-*

Novogardia, *Czar* of all *Ruſſia*. He won *Pleſco* the onely walled City in all *Muſcovy*, and *Novogrod* the richeſt, from the *Lituanians*, to whom they had been ſubject 50 years before; and from the latter carried home 300 Waggons laden with Treaſure. He had war with *Alexander* King of *Poland*, and with the *Livonians*; with him, on pretence of withdrawing his Daughter *Helena*, whom he had to wife, from the *Greek* Church to the *Romiſh*; with the *Livonians* for no other cauſe, but to enlarge his Bounds: though he were often foyl'd by *Plettebergius* great Maſter of the *Pruſſian* Knights. His Wife was Daughter to the Duke of *Tyversky*; of her he begat *John*; and to him reſigned his Dukedom; giving him to wife the Daughter of *Steven*, Palatine of *Moldavia*; by whom he had Iſſue *Demetrius*, and

and deceas'd ſoon after. *Vaſiliwich* therefore reaſſuming the Dukedom married a ſecond Wife *Sophia* Daughter to *Thomas Palæologus:* who is ſaid to have receiv'd her Dowry out of the Pope's Treaſury, upon promiſe of the Duke to become *Romiſh.*

This Princeſs of a haughty mind, often complaining that ſhe was married to the *Tartars* Vaſſal, at length by continual perſwaſions, and by a wile found means to eaſe her Husband, and his Country of that Yoke. For whereas till then the *Tartar* had his Procurators, who dwelt in the very Caſtle of *Moſco*, to overſee State-affairs, ſhe fain'd that from Heaven ſhe had been warn'd, to build a Temple to Saint *Nicholas* on the ſame place where the *Tartar* Agents had their Houſe. Being therefore delivered of a Son, ſhe made it her requeſt to the Prince of *Tartary*, whom

whom ſhe had invited to the baptizing, that he would give her that Houſe; which obtaining ſhe raz'd to the ground; and remov'd thoſe Overſeers out of the Caſtle: and ſo by degrees diſpoſſeſs'd them of all, which they held in *Ruſſia*. She prevail'd alſo with her Husband to transfer the Dukedom from *Demetrius* the Son of *John* deceas'd, to *Gabriel* his eldeſt by her.

Gabriel no ſooner Duke, but chang'd his name to *Baſilius*, and ſet his mind to doe nobly; he recover'd great part of *Muſcovy*, from *Vitoldus* Duke of *Lituania*; and on the *Boriſthenes* won *Smolensko* and many other
1514. Cities in the Year 1514. He divorc'd his firſt Wife, and of *Helena* Daughter to Duke *Glinsky* begat *Juan Vaſiliwich*.

Juan Vaſiliwich being left a Child was committed to *George* his

his Unkle and Protector; at 25 years of age he vanquiſh'd the *Tartars* of *Cazan* and *Aſtracan*, bringing home with him their Princes captive; made cruel war in *Livonia* pretending right of inheritance. He ſeem'd exceedingly devout, and whereas the *Ruſſians* in their Churches uſe out of zeal and reverence to knock their Heads againſt the ground, his Forehead was ſeldom free of ſwellings and bruzes, and very often ſeen to bleed. The cauſe of his rigour in government, he alledg'd to be the malice and treachery of his Subjects. But ſome of the Nobles incited by his cruelty, call'd in the Crim *Tartar* who in the Year 1571. broke into *Ruſſia*, burnt *Moſco* to the ground: he reigned 54 years; had three Sons, of which the eldeſt being ſtrook on a time by his Father, with grief thereof dy'd; his other Sons were *Pheodor*

Horſey's Obſervations.

1571.

dor and *Demetrius* : in the time of *Juan Vaſiliwich* the *Engliſh* came firſt by Sea into the north parts of *Ruſſia*.

1584. *Hac.* vol. 1. 465. *Horſey.*

Pheodor Juanowick being under age was left to the protection of *Boris* Brother to the young Empreſs, and third Son by adoption in the Emperour's Will. After 40 daies of mourning, the appointed time of Coronation being come, the Emperour iſſuing out of his Palace, the whole Clergy before him, enter'd with his Nobility the Church of *Blaueſhina* or bleſſednes ; whence after Service to the Church of *Michael*, then to our Lady Church being the Cathedral. In midſt whereof a Chair of Majeſty was plac'd, and moſt unvaluable Garments put upon him : there alſo was the imperial Crown ſet on his Head by the Metropolitan, who out of a ſmall Book in his hand read

read Exhortations to the Emperour, of juſtice and peaceable government. After this riſing from his Chair he was inveſted with an upper Robe, ſo thick with Orient Pearls and Stones as weigh'd 200 pounds, the Train born up by 6 Dukes; his Staff imperial was of a Unicorn's Horn three foot and a half long, beſet with rich Stones: his Globe, and ſix Crowns carried before him by Princes of the Bloud: his Horſe at the Church door ſtood ready with a Covering of imbroidered Pearl, Saddle and all ſuitable to the value of 300 thouſand Marks. There was a kind of Bridge made three waies, 150 fathom long, three foot high, two fathom broad, whereon the Emperour with his Train went from one Church to another above the infinite throng of People making loud Acclamations; At the Em-

perour's returning from thoſe Churches they were ſpread under-foot, with Cloth of Gold, the Porches with Red Velvet, the Bridges with Scarlet and Stammel-cloth, all which, as the Emperour paſs'd by, were cut and ſnatch't by them that ſtood next; beſides new minted Coines of Gold and Silver caſt among the People. The Empreſs in her Palace was plac't before a great open Window in rich and ſhining Robes, among her Ladies. After this the Emperour came into Parliament, where he had a Banquet ſerv'd by his Nobles in princely order; two ſtanding on either ſide his Chair with Battel-axes of Gold; three of the next Roomes great and large being ſet round with Plate of Gold and Silver, from the ground up to the roof. This Triumph laſted a week, wherein many royal Paſtimes were ſeen: after which,

which, election was made of the Nobles to new Offices and Dignities. The concluſion of all was a Peal of 170 Braſs Ordnance two miles without the City, and 20000 Harquebuzes twice over: and ſo the Emperour with at leaſt 50 thouſand Horſe return'd through the City to his Palace: where all the Nobility, Officers, and Merchants brought him rich Preſents. Shortly after, the Emperour by direction of *Boris* conquer'd the large Country of *Siberia*, and took Priſoner the King thereof: he remov'd alſo corrupt Officers and former Taxes. In ſum, a great alteration in the Government follow'd, yet all quietly, and without tumult. Theſe things reported abroad ſtrook ſuch awe into the neighbour Kings, that the Crim *Tartar* with his Wives alſo and many Nobles valiant and perſonable men came to viſit

the *Ruſſian*. There came alſo 12 hundred *Poliſh* Gentlemen, many *Circaſſians*, and People of other Nations to offer ſervice; Ambaſſadours from the *Turk*, the *Perſian*, *Georgian*, and other *Tartar* Princes; from *Almany*, *Poland*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*. But this glory laſted not long through the treachery of *Boris*, who procur'd the death firſt of *Demetrius*, then of the Emperour himſelf, whereby the imperial Race after the ſucceſſion of 300 years was quite extinguiſh't.

Boris, adopted, as before was ſaid, third Son to *Juan Vaſiliwich* without impeachment now aſcended the Throne; but neither did he enjoy long, what he had ſo wickedly compaſs'd; Divine revenge raiſing up againſt him a Counterfeit of that *Demetrius* whom he had caus'd to be murthered at *Ouglets*. This Upſtart

1604. *Pur.* par. 3. 750.

ſtart ſtrength'd with many *Poles* and *Coſſacks* appears in arms to claim his right out of the hands of *Boris*, who ſent againſt him an Army of 200 thouſand Men; many of whom revolted to this *Demetrius*: *Peter Baſman* the General returning to *Moſco* with the empty Triumph of a reported Victory. But the Enemy ſtill advancing, *Boris* one day, after a plentifull Meal finding himſelf heavy and pain'd in his Stomach laid him down on his Bed; but 'ere his Doctours, who made great haſte, came to him, was found ſpeechleſs, and ſoon after dy'd, with grief, as is ſuppos'd, of his ill ſucceſs againſt *Demetrius*. Before his death, though it were ſpeedy, he would be ſhorn, and new chriſtn'd. He had but one Son, whom he lov'd ſo fondly, as not to ſuffer him out of ſight; uſing to ſay he was Lord and Father of his Son,

and yet his Servant, yea his Slave. To gain the Peoples love, which he had loſt by his ill getting the Empire, he us'd two Policies; firſt he caus'd *Moſco* to be fir'd in four places, that in the quenching thereof he might ſhew his great care and tenderneſs of the People; among whom he likewiſe diſtributed ſo much of his Bounty, as both new-built their Houſes, and repair'd their Loſſes. At another time the People murmuring, that the great Peſtilence which had then ſwept away a third part of the Nation, was the puniſhment of their electing him, a Murtherer, to reign over them, he built Galleries round about the utmoſt Wall of *Moſco*; and there appointed for one whole month 20 thouſand pound to be given to the Poor; which well nigh ſtopt their Mouths. After the death of *Boris*, *Peter Baſman* their

their onely hope and refuge; though a Young man, was ſent again to the Wars, with him many *Engliſh*, *Scots*, *French* and *Dutch*; who all with the other General *Goleeche* fell off to the new *Demetrius*; whoſe Meſſengers coming now to the Suburbs of *Moſco*, were brought by the Multitude to that ſpatious Field before the Caſtle Gate; within which the Council were then ſitting; many of whom were by the Peoples threatning call'd out and conſtrain'd to hear the Letters of *Demetrius* openly read: which, long 'ere the end, wrought ſo with the Multitude, that furiouſly they broke into the Caſtle, laying violence on all they met; when ſtrait appear'd coming towards them two Meſſengers of *Demetrius* formerly ſent, pittifully whipt and roaſted, which added to their rage. Then was the whole City in an

uproar, all the great Counſelours Houſes ranſack't, eſpecially of the *Godonova*'s the Kindred and Family of *Boris*. Such of the Nobles that were beſt belov'd, by entreaty prevail'd at length to put an end to this Tumult. The Empreſs flying to a ſafer place had her Collar of Pearl pull'd from her Neck; and by the next Meſſage command was given to ſecure her with her Son and Daughter. Whereupon *Demetrius* by general conſent was proclaim'd Emperour. The Empreſs now ſeeing all loſt, counſel'd the Prince her Son to follow his Father's example; who, it ſeems, had diſpatch't himſelf by Poyſon; and with a deſperate courage beginning the deadly Health, was pledg'd effectually by her Son; but the Daughter onely ſipping, eſcap'd. Others aſcribe this deed to the ſecret Command of *Demetrius*, and

and Self-murther imputed to them, to avoid the envy of ſuch a Command.

Demetrius Evanowich, for ſo he call'd himſelf, who ſucceeded, was credibly reported the Son of *Gregory Peupoloy* a *Ruſſe* Gentleman, and in his younger years to have been ſhorn a Fryar; but eſcaping from the Monaſtery, to have travail'd *Germany* and other Countries, but chiefly *Poland*: where he attain'd to good ſufficiency in Arms and other Experience; which rais'd in him ſuch high thoughts, as grounding on a common belief among the *Ruſſians*, that the young *Demetrius* was not dead, but convey'd away, and their hatred againſt *Boris*, on this foundation with ſome other circumſtances, to build his hopes no lower than an Empire; which on his firſt diſcovery found acceptation ſo generally, as planted him at length on the Royal Seat; but *Pur.* par. 3. 764.

but not ſo firmly as the fair beginning promis'd; for in a ſhort while the *Ruſſians* finding themſelves abus'd by an Impoſtor, on the ſixth day after his marriage, obſerving when his Guard of *Poles* were moſt ſecure, ruſhing into the Palace before break of day, drag'd him out of his Bed, and when he had confes'd the fraud, pull'd him to pieces; with him *Peter Baſman* was alſo ſlain, and both their dead Bodies laid open in the Market-place. He was of no preſence, but otherwiſe of a princely diſpoſition; too bountifull, which occaſion'd ſome exactions; in other matters a great lover of juſtice, not unworthy the Empire which he had gotten, and loſt onely through greatneſs of mind, neglecting the Conſpiracy, which he knew the *Ruſſians* were plotting. Some ſay their hatred grew, for that they ſaw him aliena-

alienated from the *Ruſſian* Manners and Religion, having made *Buchinskoy* a learned Proteſtant his Secretary. Some report from *Gilbert's* relation; who was a *Scot*, and Captain of his Guard, that lying on his Bed awake, not long before the Conſpiracy, he ſaw the appearance of an aged man coming toward him; at which he roſe, and call'd to them that watch'd; but they denied to have ſeen any ſuch paſs by them. He returning to his Bed, and within an hour after troubl'd again with the ſame Apparition, ſent for *Buchinskoy*, telling him he had now twice the ſame night ſeen an aged man, who at his ſecond coming told him, that though he were a good Prince of himſelf, yet for the injuſtice and oppreſſion of his inferiour Miniſters, his Empire ſhould be taken from him. The Secretary counſell'd him to embrace true

true Religion, affirming that for lack thereof, his Officers were ſo corrupt. The Emperour ſeem'd to be much mov'd, and to intend what was perſwaded him. But a few daies after, the other Secretary, a *Ruſſian*, came to him with a drawn Sword; of which the Emperour made ſlight at firſt; but he after bold words aſſaulted him, ſtrait ſeconded by other Conſpiratours crying liberty. *Gilbert* with many of the Guard overſuddenly ſurpris'd retreated to *Coluga* a Town which they fortify'd; moſt of the other Strangers were maſſacr'd, except the *Engliſh*, whoſe mediation ſav'd alſo *Buchinskoy*. *Shusky* who ſucceeded him reports in a Letter to King *James* otherwiſe of him; that his right name was *Gryſhca* the Son of *Boughdan*; that to eſcape puniſhment for Villanies done, he turn'd Fryar, and fell at laſt to the Black art;

and

and fearing that the Metropolitan intended therefore to impriſon him, fled into *Lettow*; where by counſel of *Sigiſmund* the *Poland* King, he began to call himſelf *Demetry* of *Ouglitts*; and by many Libels and Spies privily ſent into *Moſco*, gave out the ſame; that many Letters and Meſſengers thereupon were ſent from *Boris* into *Poland*, and from the Patriarch, to acquaint them who the Runnagate was; but the *Polanders* giving them no credit, furniſh't him the more with Arms and Money, notwithſtanding the League; and ſent the Palatine *Sandamersko* and other Lords to accompany him into *Ruſſia*, gaining alſo a Prince of the Crim *Tartars* to his aide; that the Army of *Boris* hearing of his ſudden death, yielded to this *Gryſhca*, who taking to wife the Daughter of *Sandamersko*, attempted to root out

out the *Ruſſian* Clergy, and to bring in the *Romiſh* Religion, for which purpoſe many Jeſuits came along with him. Whereupon *Shusky* with the Nobles and Metropolitans conſpiring againſt him, in half a year gather'd all the Forces of *Moſcovia*, and ſurpriſing him found in writing under his own hand all theſe his Intentions; Letters alſo from the Pope and Cardinals to the ſame effect, not onely to ſet up the Religion of *Rome*, but to force it upon all, with death to them that refus'd.

1606. *Vaſily Evanowich Shusky* after the ſlaughter of *Demetry* or *Gryſhca* was elected Emperour; having not long before been at the Block for reporting to have ſeen the true *Demetrius* dead and buried; but *Gryſhca* not onely recall'd him, but advanc'd him, to be the inſtrument of his own ruine. He was then about the age of 50;

50; nobly deſcended, never married, of great wiſedom reputed, a favourer of the *Engliſh*; for he ſav'd them from rifling in the former Tumults. Some ſay he modeſtly refus'd the Crown, till by lot four times together it fell to him; yet after that, growing jealous of his Title, remov'd by Poyſon, and other means all the Nobles that were like to ſtand his Rivals; and is ſaid to have conſulted with Witches of the *Samoeds*, *Lappians* and *Tartarians*, about the ſame fears; and being warn'd of one *Michalowich*, to have put to death three of that name; yet a fourth was reſerv'd by fate to ſucceed him; being then a Youth attendant in the Court, one of thoſe that held the golden Axes, and leaſt ſuſpected. But before that time he alſo was ſupplanted by another reviving *Demetrius* brought in by the *Poles*; whoſe counterfeited Hand,

Purch. part. 3. 769, *&c.*

Hand, and ſtrange relating of privateſt Circumſtances had almoſt deceiv'd *Gilbert* himſelf; had not their perſons been utterly unlike; but *Gryſhca*'s Wife ſo far believ'd him for her Huſband, as to receive him to her Bed. *Shusky* beſieg'd in his Caſtle of *Moſco*, was adventrouſly ſupply'd with ſome Powder and Ammunition by the *Engliſh*; and with 2000 *French*, *Engliſh* and *Scots*, with other Forces from *Charles* King of *Sweden*.

1609. The *Engliſh* after many miſeries of cold, and hunger and aſſaults by the way, deſerted by the *French*, yielded moſt of them to the *Pole*, neer *Smolensko*, and ſerv'd him againſt the *Ruſs*. Mean

779. while this ſecond *Demetrius* being now rejected by the *Poles*, with thoſe *Ruſſians* that ſided with him laid ſiege to *Moſco*: *Zolkiewsky* for *Sigiſmund* King of *Poland* Beleaguers on the other ſide

ſide with forty thouſand Men; whereof 1500 *Engliſh*, *Scotch*, and *French*. *Shusky* deſpairing ſucceſs betakes him to a Monaſtery; but with the City is yielded to the *Pole*; who turns now his force againſt the Counterfeit *Demetrius*; he ſeeking to fly is by a *Tartar* ſlain in his Camp. *Smolensko* held out a ſiege of two years, then ſurrender'd. *Shusky* the Emperour carried away into *Poland*, there ended miſerably in priſon. But before his departure out of *Muſcovy* the *Polanders* in his name ſending for the chief Nobility as to a laſt farewell, cauſe them to be entertain'd in a ſecret place, and there diſpatch'd: by this means the eaſier to ſubdue the People. Yet the *Poles* were ſtarv'd at length out of thoſe Places in *Moſco* which they had fortify'd. Wherein the *Ruſſians* who beſieg'd them, found, as is reported, 60 Barrels of Man's Fleſh

powder'd, being the Bodies of ſuch as dy'd among them, or were ſlain in fight.

1612. After which the Empire of *Ruſſia* broke to pieces, the prey of ſuch as could catch, every one naming himſelf, and ſtriving to be accounted that *Demetrius* of *Ouglitts*. Some choſe *Vladiſlaus* King *Sigiſmund*'s Son, but he not accepting, they fell to a popular Government; killing all the Nobles under pretence of favouring the *Poles*. Some overtures of receiving them were made, as ſome ſay, to King *James*, and Sir *John Meric*, and Sir *William Ruſſel* imploy'd therein. Thus *Ruſſia* remaining in this confuſion, it happen'd that a mean Man, a Butcher dwelling in the North about *Duina*, inveying againſt the baſeneſs of their Nobility, and the corruption of Officers, uttered words, that if they would but chooſe a faithfull Treaſurer

Purch. part. 3. 790.

to

to pay well the Souldiers, and a good General (naming one *Pozarsky* a poor Gentleman, who after good ſervice done liv'd not far off retir'd and neglected;) that then he doubted not to drive out the *Pokes*. The People aſſent, and chooſe that General; the Butcher they make their Treaſurer who both ſo well diſcharg'd their Places, that with an Army ſoon gather'd they raiſe the ſiege of *Moſco*, which the *Polanders* had renew'd; and with *Boris Licin* another great Souldier of that Countrey fall into conſultation about the choiſe of an Emperour, and choſe at laſt *Michalowich*, or *Michael Pheodorowich*, the fatal Youth, whoſe name *Shusky* ſo fear'd.

Michael Pheodorowich thus e- 1613.
lected by the valour of *Pozarsky* and *Boris Licin*, made them both Generals of his Forces, joyning with them another great Com-

mander of the *Coſſacks* whoſe aid had much befriended him; the Butcher alſo was made a Counſelour of State. Finally a Peace was made up between the *Ruſſians* and the *Poles*; and that partly by the mediation of King *James*.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

The firſt diſcovery of Ruſſia *by the North-eaſt,* 1553 *with the* Engliſh *Embaſſies, and Entertainments at that Court, untill the Tear* 1604.

THE diſcovery of *Ruſſia* by the northern Ocean, made firſt, of any Nation that we know, by *Engliſh* men, might have ſeem'd an enterpriſe almoſt heroick; if any higher end than the exceſſive love of Gain and Traffick, had animated the deſign. Nevertheleſs that in regard that many things not unprofitable to the knowledge of Nature, and other Obſervations are hereby come to light, as good events ofttimes ariſe from evil occaſions, it will not be the worſt labour to relate briefly the *Hac.* vol. 1. 243. 234.

beginning, and proſecution of this adventurous Voiage; untill it became at laſt a familiar Paſſage.

When our Merchants perceiv'd the Commodities of *England* to be in ſmall requeſt abroad, and foreign Merchandize to grow higher in eſteem and value than before, they began to think with themſelves how this might be remedied. And ſeeing how the *Spaniards* and *Portugals* had encreas'd their Wealth by diſcovery of new Trades and Countries, they reſolv'd upon ſome new and ſtrange Navigation. At the ſame time *Sebaſtian Chabota*, a man for the knowledge of Sea-affairs much renown'd in thoſe daies, happen'd to be in *London*. With him firſt they conſult; and by his advice conclude to furniſh out three Ships for the ſearch and diſcovery of the northern parts. And having heard that a cer-

certain Worm is bred in that Ocean, which many times eateth through the ſtrongeſt Oak, they contrive to cover ſome part of the Keel of thoſe Ships with thin ſheets of Lead; and victual them for 18 months; allowing equally to their journey their ſtay, and their return. Arms alſo they provide and ſtore of Munition, with ſufficient Captains and Governours for ſo great an enterpriſe. To which among many, and ſome void of experience that offer'd themſelves, Sir *Hugh Willowby* a valiant Gentleman earneſtly requeſted to have the charge. Of whom before all others both for his goodly perſonage, and ſingular skill in the ſervices of War, they made choiſe to be Admiral; and of *Richard Chancelor*, a man greatly eſteem'd for his skill, to be chief Pilot. This man was brought up by Mr. *Henry Sid-*

ney, afterwards Deputy of *Ireland*, who coming where the Adventurers were gather'd together; though then a young man, with a grave and eloquent Speech commended *Chancelor* unto them.

After this, they omitted no enquiry after any person that might inform them concerning those north-easterly parts to which the Voiage tended; and two *Tartarians* then of the King's Stable were sent for; but they were able to answer nothing to purpose. So after much debate it was concluded that by the 20*th* of *May* the Ships should depart. Being come near *Greenwich* where the Court then lay, presently the Courtiers came running out, the Privy Council at the Windows, the rest on the Towers and Battlements. The Mariners all apparell'd in Watchet, or sky-coloured Cloth, discharge

charge their Ordnance; the noiſe whereof, and of the People ſhouting is anſwer'd from the Hills and Waters with as loud an Echo. Onely the good King *Edward* then ſick beheld not this ſight, but dy'd ſoon after. From hence putting into *Harwich*, they ſtaid long and loſt much time. At length paſſing by *Shetland*, they kenn'd a far off *Ægelands*, being an innumerable ſort of Iſlands call'd *Roſt Iſlands* in 66 degrees. Thence to *Lofoot* in 68. to *Seinam* in 70 degrees; theſe Iſlands belong all to the Crown of *Denmark*. Whence departing Sir *Hugh Willowby* ſet out his Flag by which he call'd together the chief men of his other Ships to counſel; where they conclude, in caſe they happen'd to be ſcatter'd by Tempeſt, that *Wardhouſe* a noted Haven in *Finmark* be the appointed place of their meeting.

The

The very ſame day after noon ſo great a Tempeſt aroſe, that the Ships were ſome driv'n one way, ſome another in great peril. The General with his loudeſt voice call'd to *Chancelor* not to be far from him; but in vain, for the admiral ſayling much better than his Ship, and bearing all her Sayles was carried with great ſwiftneſs ſoon out of ſight; but before that, the Ship-boat ſtriking againſt her Ship was overwhelmed in view of the *Bonaventure* whereof *Chancelor* was *Hac.* 235. Captain. The third Ship alſo in the ſame Storm was loſt. But Sir *Hugh Willowby* eſcaping that Storm, and wandring on thoſe deſolate Seas till the 18*th* of *September* put into a Haven where they had Weather as in the depth of Winter; and there determining to abide till Spring, ſent out three men ſouthweſt to find Inhabitants; who journy'd three daies

daies but found none; then other three went weſtward four daies journey, and laſtly three ſouth-eaſt three daies; but they all returning without news of People, or any ſign of Habitation, Sir *Hugh* with the company of his two Ships abode there till *January*, as appears by a Will ſince found in one of the Ships; but then periſh'd all with cold. This River or Haven was *Arzina* in *Lapland* neer to *Kegor*, where they were found dead the year after by certain *Ruſſian* Fiſhermen. Whereof the *Engliſh* Agent at *Moſco* having notice, ſent and recover'd the Ships with the dead Bodies and moſt of the Goods, and ſent them for *England*; but the Ships being unſtanch, as is ſuppos'd, by their two years wintring in *Lapland*, ſunk by the way with their Dead, and them alſo that brought them. But now *Chancelor* *Hac.* 464.

celor with his Ship and Company thus left, ſhap'd his courſe to *Wardhouſe*, the place agreed on to expect the reſt; where having ſtaid 7 daies without tydings of them, he reſolves at length to hold on his Voiage; and ſayl'd ſo far till he found no night, but continual day and Sun cleerly ſhining on that huge and vaſt Sea for certain daies. At length they enter into a great Bay, nam'd, as they knew after, from Saint *Nicholas*; and ſpying a Fiſherboat, made after him to know what People they were. The Fiſhermen amaz'd with the greatneſs of his Ship, to them a ſtrange and new ſight, ſought to fly; but overtak'n, in great fear they proſtrate themſelves, and offer to kiſs his Feet; but he rayſing them up with all ſignes and geſtures of courteſie, ſought to win their friendſhip. They no ſooner diſmiſt, but ſpread abroad the

the arrival of a ſtrange Nation, whoſe humanity they ſpake of with great affection; whereupon the People running together, with like return of all courteous uſage receive them; offering them Victuals freely; nor refuſing to traffick, but for a loyal Cuſtom which bound them from that, without firſt the conſent had of their King. After mutual demands of each other's Nation they found themſelves to be in *Ruſſia* where *Juan Vaſiliwich* at that time reign'd Emperour. To whom privily the Governour of that place ſending notice of the ſtrange Gueſts that were arriv'd, held in the mean while our Men in what ſuſpence he could. The Emperour well pleas'd with ſo unexpected a Meſſage, invites them to his Court, offring them Poſthorſes at his own charge, or if the journey ſeem'd overlong, that

that they might freely traffick where they were. But 'ere this Meſſenger could return, having loſt his way, the *Muſcovites* themſelves, loath that our men ſhould depart which they made ſhew to doe, furniſh't them with Guides and other Conveniences to bring them to their King's preſence. *Chancelor* had now gon more than half his journey, when the Sled-man ſent to Court meets him on the way; delivers him the Emperour's Letters; which when the *Ruſſes* underſtood, ſo willing they were to obey the Contents thereof, that they quarrell'd and ſtrove who ſhould have the preferment to put his Horſes to the Sled. So after a long and troubleſome journey of 1500 miles he arriv'd at *Moſco*. After he had remain'd in the City about 12 daies, a Meſſenger was ſent to bring them to the King's Houſe.

Houſe. Being enter'd within the Court Gates, and brought into an outward Chamber, they beheld there a very honourable company to the number of a hunder'd ſitting all apparell'd in Cloth of gold down to their Ancles: next conducted to the Chamber of preſence, there ſate the Emperour on a lofty and very royal Throne; on his Head a Diadem of gold, his Robe all of Goldſmiths work, in his Hand a chryſtal Sceptre garniſh'd and beſet with precious Stones; no leſs was his Countenance full of majeſty. Beſide him ſtood his chief Secretary; on his other ſide the great Commander of ſilence, both in Cloth of gold; then ſate his Council of 150 round about on high Seats, clad all as richly. *Chancelor* nothing abaſh'd made his obeyſance to the Emperour after the *Engliſh* manner. The

Empe-

Emperour having taken, and read his Letters, after ſome enquiry of King *Edward*'s Health, invited them to dinner, and till then diſmiſs'd them. But before diſmiſſion the Secretary preſented their Preſent bareheaded; till which time they were all cover'd; and before admittance our men had charge not to ſpeak, but when the Emperour demanded ought. Having ſat two hours in the Secretary's Chamber, they were at length call'd in to dinner; where the Emperour was ſet at Table, now in a Robe of ſilver, and another Crown on his Head. This place was call'd the golden Palace, but without cauſe, for the *Engliſh* men had ſeen many fairer; round about the room, but at diſtance, were other long Tables; in the midſt a Cupboard of huge and maſſy goblets, and other Veſſels of gold and

and ſilver; among the reſt four great Flagons nigh two yards high, wrought in the top with devices of Towers and Dragons heads. The Gueſts aſcended to their Tables by three ſteps; all apparell'd in Linnen, and that lin'd with rich Furrs. The Meſſes came in without order, but all in Chargers of gold, both to the Emperour, and to the reſt that din'd there, which were two hundred perſons; on every Board alſo were ſet Cups of gold without number. The Servitors one hundred and forty were likewiſe array'd in gold, and waited with Caps on their heads. They that are in high favour ſit on the ſame Bench with the Emperour, but far off. Before Meat came in, according to the cuſtom of their Kings, he ſent to every Gueſt a ſlice of Bread; whom the Officer naming ſaith thus, *John Baſt-*

Baſiliwich Emperour of *Ruſs*, &c. doth reward thee with Bread, at which words all men ſtand up. Then were Swans in ſeveral pieces ſerv'd in, each piece in a ſeveral Diſh, which the great Duke ſends about as the Bread, and ſo likewiſe the Drink. In dinner time he twice chang'd his Crown, his Waiters thrice their Apparel; to whom the Emperour in like manner gives both Bread and Drink with his own hands; which they ſay is done to the intent that he may perfectly know his own Houſhold; and indeed when dinner was done, he call'd his Nobles every one before him by name; and by this time Candles were brought in, for it grew dark; and the *Engliſh* departed to their Lodgings from dinner, an hour within night.

Hac. 258. 263. 465. In the Year 1555. *Chancelor* made another voiage to this Place

Place with Letters from Queen *Mary*; had a Houſe in *Moſco*, and Diet appointed him; and was ſoon admitted to the Emperour's preſence in a large room ſpread with Carpets; at his entring and ſalutation all ſtood up, the Emperour onely ſitting, except when the Queen's name was read, or ſpoken; for then he himſelf would riſe: at dinner he ſate bareheaded; his Crown and rich Cap ſtanding on a Pinacle by. *Chancelor* returning 236.
for *England*, *Oſep Napea* Governour of *Wologda* came in his Ship Ambaſſadour from the *Ruſſe*; but ſuffering ſhipwrack in *Pettiſlego* a Bay in *Scotland*, *Chancelor* who took more care to ſave the Ambaſſadour than himſelf was drown'd, the Ship rifled, and moſt of her lading made booty by the People thereabout.

In the Year 1557. *Oſep Napea* returned into his Countrey with *Antony Jenkinſon* who had the command of four tall Ships. He reports of a Whirlpool between the *Roſt Iſlands* and *Lofoot* call'd *Maleſtrand*; which from half ebb till half flood is heard to make ſo terrible a noiſe, as ſhakes the Door-rings of Houſes in thoſe Iſlands ten mile off; Whales that come within the Current thereof make a pittifull cry; Trees carried in and caſt out again have the ends and boughs of them ſo beaten, as they ſeem like the ſtalks of bruized Hemp. About *Zeinam* they ſaw many Whales very monſtrous hard by their Ships; whereof ſome by eſtimation ſixty foot long; they roard hideouſly, it being then the time of their engendring. At *Wardhouſe*, he ſaith, the Cattel are fed with Fiſh. Coming to *Moſco*, he found

310, &c.

found the Emperour ſitting aloft in a Chair of ſtate, richly crown'd, a Staff of gold in his hand wrought with coſtly ſtone. Diſtant from him ſate his Brother, and a Youth the Emperour's Son of *Caſan* whom the *Ruſs* had conquer'd; there din'd with him diverſe Ambaſſadours, Chriſtian and Heathen, diverſely apparell'd; his Brother with ſome of the chief Nobles ſate with him at Table: the Gueſts were in all ſix hundred. In dinner time came in ſix Muſicians; and ſtanding in the midſt, ſung three ſeveral times, but with little or no delight to our men; there din'd at the ſame time in other Halls two thouſand *Tartars* who came to ſerve the Duke in his Wars. The *Engliſh* were ſet at a ſmall Table by themſelves direct before the Emperour; who ſent them diverſe Bowles of Wine and Meath and many Diſhes

from his own hand: the Meſſes were but mean, but the change of Wines and ſeveral Meaths were wonderfull. As oft as they din'd with the Emperour, he ſent for them in the Morning, and invited them with his own mouth. On *Chriſtmaſs* day being invited, they had for other proviſion as before; but for ſtore of gold and ſilver Plate exceſſive; among which were twelve Barrels of ſilver, hoop'd with fine gold containing twelve gallons apiece.

317.

1560. Was the firſt *Engliſh* traffick to the *Narve* in *Livonia*, till then conceal'd by *Danskers* and *Lubeckers*.

1561. The ſame *Antony Jenkinſon* made another voiage to *Moſco*; and arriv'd while the Emperour was celebrating his marriage with a *Circaſſian* Lady; during which time the City Gates for three daies were kept ſhut;

ſhut; and all men whatſoever ſtraitly commanded to keep within their Houſes; except ſome of his Houſhold; the cauſe whereof is not known.

1566. He made again the ſame voiage; which now men 511.
uſually made in a month from *London* to Saint *Nicholas* with good Windes, being ſeven hundred and fifty leagues.

1568. *Thomas Randolf*, Eſq; went Embaſſadour to *Muſcovy*, 373.
from Queen *Elizabeth*; and in his paſſage by Sea met nothing remarkable ſave great ſtore of Whales, whom they might ſee engendring together, and the Sperma-ceti ſwimming on the Water. At *Colmogro* he was met by a Gentleman from the Emperour, at whoſe charge he was conducted to *Moſco*: but met there by no man; not ſo much as the *Engliſh*; lodg'd in a fair Houſe built for Ambaſſa-

dours; but there confin'd upon ſome ſuſpicion which the Emperour had conceav'd; ſent for at length after ſeventeen weeks delay, was fain to ride thither on a borrow'd Horſe, his men on foot. In a Chamber before the preſence were ſitting about three hundred Perſons, all in rich Robes taken out of the Emperour's Wardrobe for that day; they ſate on three ranks of Benches, rather for ſhew than that the Perſons were of honour; being Merchants, and other mean Inhabitants. The Ambaſſadour ſaluted them, but by them unſaluted paſs'd on with his Head cover'd. At the Preſence door being receiv'd by two which had been his Guardians, and brought into the midſt, he was there will'd to ſtand ſtill, and ſpeak his meſſage from the Queen; at whoſe name the Emperour ſtood up, and demanded her

her health: then giving the Ambaſſadour his Hand to kiſs fell to many queſtions. The Preſent being deliver'd, which was a great ſilver Bowle curiouſly grav'n, the Emperour told him, he din'd not that day openly becauſe of great Affairs; but, ſaith he, I will ſend thee my Dinner, and augment thy Allowance. And ſo diſmiſſing him, ſent a Duke richly apparell'd ſoon after to his Lodging with fifty Perſons each of them carrying Meat in ſilver Diſhes cover'd; which himſelf deliver'd into the Ambaſſadour's own hands taſting firſt of every Diſh, and every ſort of Drink; that done, ſet him down with his Company, took part, and went: not thence unrewarded. The Emperour ſent back with this Ambaſſadour another of his own call'd *Andrew Savin.*

1571.

1571. *Jenkinſon* made a third voiage; but was ſtaid long at *Colmogro* by reaſon of the Plague in thoſe Parts; at length had audience where the Court then was, near to *Pereſlave*; to which place the Emperour was return'd from his *Swediſh* War with ill ſucceſs: and *Moſco* the ſame year had been wholly burnt by the *Crim*; in it the *Engliſh* Houſe, and diverſe *Engliſh* were ſmother'd in the Sellars, multitudes of People in the City periſh'd, all that were young led captive with exceeding ſpoil.

Hac. vol. 1. 458. 1583. *Juan Baſiliwich* having the year before ſent his Ambaſſadour *Pheodor Andrewich* about matters of Commerce, the Queen made choice of Sir *Jerom Bowes*, one of her houſhold, to go into *Ruſſia*; who being attended with more than forty perſons, and accompanied with the *Ruſſe* returning

turning home, arriv'd at St. *Nicolas*. The *Dutch* by this time had intruded into the *Muſcovy*-Trade; which by privilege long before had been granted ſolely to the *Engliſh*; and had corrupted to their ſide *Shalkan* the Chancellor, with others of the great ones; who ſo wrought, that a creature of their own was ſent to meet Sir *Jerom* at *Colmogro*, and to offer him occaſions of diſlike: Until at *Vologda* he was receiv'd by another from the Emperour; and at *Teraſlave* by a Duke well accompanied, who preſented him with a Coach and ten Geldings. Two miles from *Moſco* met him four Gentlemen with Two hundred Horſe, who after ſhort ſalutation, told him what they had to ſay from the Emperour, willing him to alight, which the Ambaſſadour ſoon refus'd, unleſs they alſo lighted; whereon they ſtood long debating;

ting; at length agreed, great diſpute follow'd, whoſe foot ſhould firſt touch the ground. Their Meſſage deliver'd, and then embracing, they conducted the Ambaſſador to a houſe at *Moſco*, built for him purpoſely. At his going to Court he and his followers honourably mounted and apparell'd, the Emperour's Guard were ſet on either ſide all the way about 6000 ſhot. At the Court-gate met him four Noblemen in Cloth of Gold, and rich Furr-Caps, embroider'd with Pearl and Stone; then four others of greater degree, in which paſſage there ſtood along the Walls, and ſate on Benches ſeven or eight hundred men in colour'd Sattins and Gold. At the Preſence-dore met him the chief Herald, and with him all the great Officers of Court, who brought him where the Emperour ſate: there were ſet by him three Crowns of

of *Muſcovy*, *Cazan* and *Aſtracan*; on each ſide ſtood two young Noblemen, coſtly apparell'd in White; each of them had a broad Axe on his ſhoulder; on the Benches round ſate above a hundred Noblemen. Having giv'n the Ambaſſadour his hand to kiſs, and enquir'd of the Queens Health, he will'd him to go ſit in the place provided for him, nigh ten paces diſtant; from thence to ſend him the Queens Letters and Preſent. Which the Ambaſſadour thinking not reaſonable, ſtep'd forward; but the Chancellor meeting him, would have tak'n his Letters; to whom the Ambaſſadour ſaid, that the Queen had directed no Letters to him; and ſo went on and deliver'd them to the Emperour's own hands; and after a ſhort withdrawing into the Council-Chamber, where he had Conference with ſome of the Council, he was call'd in to din-

dinner: about the midſt where-of, the Emperour ſtanding up, drank a deep Carouſe to the Queens Health, and ſent to the Ambaſſadour a great Bowl of Rheniſh-Wine to pledge him. But at ſeveral times being call'd for to treat about Affairs, and not yielding ought beyond his Commiſſion, the Emperour not wont to be gain-ſay'd, one day eſpecially broke into paſſion, and with a ſtern countenance told him, he did not reckon the Queen to be his fellow; for there are, quoth he, her betters. The Ambaſſadour not holding it his part, whatever danger might enſue, to hear any derogate from the Majeſty of his Prince, with like courage and countenance told him, that the Queen was equal to any in Chriſtendom who thought himſelf greateſt: and wanted not means to offend her Enemies whomſoever. Yea, quoth he,

he, what ſaiſt thou of the *French* and *Spaniſh* Kings? I hold her, quoth the Ambaſſadour, equal to either. Then what to the *German* Emperour? Her Father, quoth he, had the Emperour in his pay. This anſwer miſlik'd the Duke ſo far, as that he told him, were he not an Ambaſſadour, he would throw him out of doors. You may, ſaid the Ambaſſadour, doe your will, for I am now faſt in your Countrey; but the Queen I doubt not will know how to be reveng'd of any injury offer'd to her Ambaſſadour. Whereat the Emperour in great ſudden bid him get home; and he with no more reverence than ſuch uſage requir'd, ſaluted the Emperour, and went his way. Notwithſtanding this, the *Muſcovite*, ſoon as his mood left him, ſpake to them that ſtood by, many praiſes of the Ambaſſa-

baſſadour, wiſhing he had ſuch a Servant, and preſently after ſent his chief Secretary to tell him that whatever had paſs'd in words, yet for his great reſpect to the Queen, he would ſhortly after diſpatch him with honour and full contentment, and in the mean while he much enlarg'd his entertainment. He alſo deſir'd that the Points of our Religion might be ſet down, and caus'd them to be read to his Nobility with much approbation. And as the year before he had ſought in marriage the Lady *Mary Haſtings*, which took not effect, the Lady and her Friends excuſing it, he now again renu'd the motion to take to wife ſome one of the Queen's Kinſwomen either by ſending an Embaſſage, or going himſelf with his Treaſure into *England*. Now happy was that Nobleman whom Sir *Jerom Bowes* in publick

lick favour'd; unhappy they who had oppos'd him: for the Emperour had beaten *Shalkan* the Chancelour very grievouſly for that cauſe, and threatn'd not to leave one of his race alive. But the Emperour dying ſoon after of a Surfeit, *Shalkan* to whom then almoſt the whole Government was committed, caus'd the Ambaſſadour to remain cloſe Priſoner in his Houſe nine weeks. Being ſent for at length to have his diſpatch, and ſlightly enough conducted to the Council Chamber, he was told by *Shalkan* that this Emperour would condeſcend to no other agreements than were between his Father and the Queen before his coming: and ſo diſarming both him and his Company, brought them to the Emperour with many affronts in their paſſage, for which there was no help but patience. The

Emperour laying but over what the Chancelour had said before, offer'd him a Letter for the Queen: which the Ambassadour, knowing it contain'd nothing to the purpose of his Embassy, refus'd, till he saw his danger grow too great; nor was he suffer'd to reply, or have his Interpreter. *Shalkan* sent him word that now the *English* Emperour was dead; and hasten'd his departure, but with so many disgraces put upon him, as made him fear some mischief in his journey to the Sea; having onely one mean Gentleman sent with him to be his Convoy; he commanded the *English* Merchants in the Queen's name to accompany him, but such was his danger, that they durst not. So arming himself and his Followers in the best wise he could, against any outrage, he at length recover'd the Shoar of

Saint

Saint *Nicholas*. Where he now reſolv'd to ſend them back by his Conduct ſome of the affronts which he had receiv'd. Ready therefore to take Ship, he cauſes three or four of his valianteſt and diſcreeteſt men to take the Emperour's Letter, and diſgracefull Preſent, and to deliver it, or leave it at the Lodging of his Convoy, which they ſafely did; though follow'd with a great Tumult of ſuch as would have forc'd them to take it back.

1584. At the Coronation of *Theodor* the Emperour, *Jerom Horſey* being then Agent in *Ruſſia*, and call'd for to court with one *John de Wale* a Merchant of the *Netherlands* and a Subject of *Spain*; ſome of the Nobles would have preferr'd the *Fleming* before the *Engliſh*. But to that our Agent would in no caſe agree, ſaying he would rather have his Leggs cut off by

the Knees, then bring his present in course after a Subject of *Spain*. The Emperour and Prince *Boris* perceiving the controversy, gave order to admit *Horsey* first: who was dismiss'd with large Promises, and seventy Messes with three Carts of several Meath sent after him.

1588. Dr. *Giles Fletcher* went Ambassadour from the Queen to *Pheodor* then Emperour; whose Relations being judicious and exact are best red entirely by
508. themselves. This Emperour upon report of the great learning of *John Dee* the Mathematician invited him to *Mosco* with offer of two thousand pound a year, and from Prince *Boris* one thousand Marks; to have his Provision from the Emperour's Table, to be honourably receiv'd, and accounted as one of the chief men in the Land. All which *Dee* accepted not.

1604.

1604. Sir *Thomas Smith* was ſent Ambaſſadour from King *James* to *Boris* then Emperour; and ſtaid ſome daies at a place five miles from *Moſco* till he was honourably receiv'd into the City; met on horſeback by many thouſands of Gentlemen and Nobles on both ſides the way; where the Ambaſſadour alighting from his Coach and mounted on his Horſe, rode with his Trumpets ſounding before him; till a Gentleman of the Emperour's Stable brought him a Gennet gorgeouſly trapt with gold, pearl and ſtone, eſpecially with a great Chain of plated gold about his Neck, and Horſes richly adorn'd for his Followers. Then came three great Noblemen with an Interpreter offring a Speech; but the Ambaſſadour deeming it to be ceremony, with a brief Complement found means to put it

by. Thus alighting all, they saluted, and gave hands mutually. Those three after a tedious preamble of the Emperour's Title thrice repeated brought a several Complement of three words apiece, as namely, the first, to know how the King did, the next, how the Ambassadour, the third, that there was a fair House provided him. Then on they went on either hand of the Ambassadour, and about six thousand Gallants behind them; still met within the City by more of greater quality to the very Gate of his lodging: where fifty Gunners were his daily Guard both at home and abroad. The Prestaves or Gentlemen assigned to have the care of his entertainment, were earnest to have had the Ambassadour's Speech and Message given them in writing, that the Interpreter, as they pretended, might the better

better tranſlate it; but he admoniſh'd them of their fooliſh demand. On the day of his audience other Gennets were ſent him and his Attendants to ride on, and two white Palfreys to draw a rich Chariot, which was parcel of the Preſent; the reſt whereof was carried by his Followers through a lane of the Emperour's Guard; many Meſſengers poſting up and down the while, till they came through the great Caſtle, to the uttermoſt Court gate. There met by a great Duke they were brought up ſtairs through a Stone-gallery, where ſtood on each hand many in fair Coats of *Perſian* Stuff, Velvet and Damask. The Ambaſſadour by two other Counſelours being led into the preſence, after his obeyſance done, was to ſtay and hear again the long Title repeated; then the particular Preſents; and ſo deli-

ver'd as much of his Embaſſage as was then requiſite. After which the Emperour ariſing from his Throne demanded of the King's health; ſo did the young Prince. The Ambaſſadour then deliver'd his Letters into the Emperour's own hand, though the Chancelour offer'd to have taken them. He bore the Majeſty of a mighty Emperour; his Crown and Sceptre of pure gold, a Collar of Pearls about his Neck, his Garment of crimſon Velvet embroider'd with precious ſtone and gold. On his right Side ſtood a fair Globe of beaten gold on a Pyramis with a Croſs upon it; to which, before he ſpake, turning a little he croſt himſelf. Not much leſs in ſplendour on another Throne ſate the Prince. By the Emperour ſtood two Noblemen in Cloth of ſilver, high Caps of black Furr, and Chains

of gold hanging to their Feet; on their Shoulders two Poleaxes of gold; and two of ſilver by the Prince; the ground was all cover'd with Arras or Tapiſtry. Diſmiſt, and brought in again to dinner they ſaw the Emperour and his Son ſeated in ſtate, ready to dine; each with a Skull of Pearl on their bare Heads, their Veſtments chang'd. In the midſt of this Hall ſeem'd to ſtand a Pillar heap'd round to a great height with maſſy Plate curiouſly wrought with Beaſts, Fiſhes and Fowl. The Emperour's Table was ſerv'd with two hundred Noblemen in Coats of gold; the Princes Table with young Dukes of *Caſan*, *Aſtracan*, *Siberia*, *Tartaria* and *Circaſſia*. The Emperour ſent from his Table to the Ambaſſadour, thirty Diſhes of Meat, to each a Loaf of extraordinary fine Bread. Then follow'd a number more of ſtrange

and

and rare Dishes pil'd up by half dozens, with boyl'd, roast and bak't, most part of them seasoned with Garlick and Onions. In midst of dinner calling the Ambassadour up to him he drank the King's health, who receiving it from his hand, return'd to his place, and in the same Cup being of fair Chrystal pledg'd it with all his Company. After dinner they were call'd up to drink of excellent and strong Meath from the Emperour's hand; of which when many did but sip, he urg'd it not, saying he was best pleas'd with what was most for their health. Yet after that, the same day he sent a great and glorious Duke, one of them that held the golden Poleax, with his Retinue, and sundry sorts of Meath to drink merrily with the Ambassadour, which some of the *English* did, untill the Duke and his Followers light-

light-headed, but well rewarded with thirty yards of Cloth of gold, and two ſtanding Cups, departed. At ſecond audience the Ambaſſadour had like reception as before: and being diſmiſs'd had dinner ſent after him with three hundred ſeveral Diſhes of Fiſh, it being Lent, of ſuch ſtrangeneſs, greatneſs and goodneſs as ſcarce would be credible to report. The Ambaſſadour departing was brought a mile out of the City with like honour as he was firſt met; where lighting from the Emperour's Sled, he took him to his Coach, made faſt upon a Sled; the reſt to their Sleds an eaſy and pleaſant paſſage.

Names

Names of the Authours from whence theſe Relations have been taken; being all either Eye-witneſſes, or immediate Relaters from ſuch as were.

THE *Journal of Sir* Hugh Willowby.
Diſcourſe of Richard Chancelor.
Another of Clement Adams *taken from the mouth of* Chancelor.
Notes of Richard Johnſon, *Servant to* Chancelor.
The Protonotaries *Regiſter.*
Two Letters of Mr. Hen. Lane.
The ſeveral Voiages of Jenkinſon. Southam *and* Sparks.
The Journal of Randolf *the Embaſſ.*

Another

Another of Sir Jerom Bowes.
The Coronation of Pheodor *written by* Jerom Horſey.
Gourdon *of* Hull's *Voiage to* Pechora.
The Voiage of William Purſglove, *to* Pechora.
Of Joſias Logan.
Heſſel Gerardus, *out of* Purchas, *part* 3. *l.* 3.
Ruſſian *Relations in* Purch. 797. ibid. 806. ibid.
The Embaſſage of Sir Thomas Smith.
Papers of Mr. Hackluit.
Janſonius.

The End.